

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER

From San Francisco, per O. S. S.
Mariposa, April 27, 1893.

(From the San Francisco Correspondent.)

Sugar.

New York, April 27.—Cuban central sugar 96 degrees Brix, granulated 5 1/2 cts.

The San Francisco market is higher for the Western Refinery Co. having advanced prices for all grades. Quotations are now on the basis of 5 cts. for granulated. Receipts from Hawaii continue large and many of the vessels from Hawaii are making fast trips, notably the *Imigant* which came in 101 days.

A dispatch from the city of Mexico dated the 20th says: The published report that Claus Spreckels has invested heavily in coffee lands in the States of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz, and that he intends to turn his attention to the raising of that product in Mexico is without foundation. Mr. Spreckels and his son have during the past few months investigated thoroughly the sugar industry of Mexico and young Spreckels made some investment in sugar lands.

Fearing the Chloera.

The possibility of a visitation of the cholera to the United States this summer is again attracting attention throughout the country.

The California State medical association has had its annual session within the past few days, and the belief was expressed by nearly all present that the cholera would certainly reach the United States unless most stringent precautions were taken.

It has been discovered by the United States authorities that the Hamburg-American line is quietly landing hundreds of immigrants at Halifax, the presumption being that they will work their way into the United States. This is the company whose vessels were nearly all tied up in quarantine at New York last year. Efforts are being made to stop this new and dangerous practice.

A cable from London, dated the 15th, says: "The tide of travel from America this year threatens to be somewhat lighter. That most of Europe is to have a second visitation of cholera everybody who has studied the subject firmly believes. That disease has already appeared on the continent even earlier than experts anticipated. At Lorient, in France, the cholera is as virulent now as it ever was last year. The port of Quimper in France is infected, as are several smaller towns. In Russia, of course, the cholera continues on its way, claiming its victims by hundreds, and the invasion has spread across the frontier into Galicia on its march toward Vienna."

A cable from St. Petersburg, dated the 20th, says: "Official cholera statistics just issued show that from March 13th to March 27th there were 490 new cases and 129 deaths in the Government of Podolia, and from March 27th to April 15th 115 cases and 59 deaths in the department of Caffa. Elsewhere in the empire 15 new cases and 7 deaths were reported."

Sporting.

The cutter *Navahoe*, the property of Royal Phelps Carrol, N. Y. C., will soon leave New York and cross the ocean to win, if possible, sundry prizes offered and held by British yachtsmen. One of these Mr. Carroll has already challenged for, it being the *Reed Victoria* Yacht Club's gold cup, and the match has been made. Others include the Cape May and Breton Reef cups won from the New York Yacht Club in September, 1885, by the cutter *Genes*, and are still held in England.

The crew of the cruiser *San Francisco*, in the international rowing contests in Hampton Roads, carried off all the prizes and astonished the naval men of the world.

The American half mile tank record for swimming was broken by David Thompson at the Olympic Club tournament. He lowered the time from 15:20 to 14:12.

The fight between Tom Williams, the Kangaroo champion felter weight, and Billy Smith of San Francisco, was won by the latter in two rounds. It was one of the hottest battles of the ring.

Buffalo is to have a great free-for-all trot in August, in which the purse will be \$20,000. It is the largest ever contracted for by trotters and will bring out the great ones.

Billy McCarthy of Australia and George La Blanche "The Marine," will fight in New Orleans on May 18th for \$2,000.

San Francisco News.

The six companies and the government have come to an agreement by which a test case concerning the Geary law is to be brought before the supreme court. About 1000 Chinese have been registered thus far in San Francisco.

J. W. McCarthy, a contractor, while grading a large lot at the corner of McAllister and Devisadero streets, in the heart of one of the best residence portions of San Francisco, unearthed what promises to be a pure quicksilver mine. He has fenced in his place and exploration is going on systematically. Experts pronounce his prospects as excellent.

At the annual outdoor games between the Stanford university and the University of California, recently, the latter won by a score of 93 to 35 points. Stanford won the intercollegiate debate in the evening of the same day.

The Southern Pacific company has reduced the rates on through business to and from New York to one-third of what was formerly charged. This is due to fight the Panama railroad and the other American Steamship Co. The battle has just started and is getting intense.

John W. Mackay is again able to be up and about. His would-be assassin, W. C. Rippey, has been bound over to court for trial.

E. J. Buckley, an old time San Francisco actor, is down with paralysis in New York, and is reported to be destitute.

The board of Regents of the University of California are trying to dispense with the services of Prof. G. W. Bunnell on the ground of incompetence. Inasmuch as Prof. Bunnell has taught Greek in the university for twenty years, the discovery of incompetence comes very late. A faculty row is said to cause the trouble.

The Olympic club has been giving a great Roman festival with games at the Pavilion during the past fortnight. Crowds of 6000 to 8000 people have attended nightly.

Colonel Clark E. K. Royce, treasurer of the Veterans' home at Yountville, attempted suicide by shooting in the Burlington house recently, but is on the high road to recovery. He is \$20,000 short in his accounts. For some days before the shooting was involved in mystery. The deficit will be made good by friends.

American News.

On April 29 the territory Oklahoma was visited by four cyclones which destroyed several small towns. The loss of life is placed at forty-three, and the injured at more. On the 14th inst. cyclones did terrible work in Mississippi and Missouri. At Robinsonville, Miss., not a business house was left standing, and fire added to the destruction and suffering. Several people were cremated. The loss of life is placed at about twenty, and the injured number several hundred.

General Edward F. Beal, the famous soldier and veteran of the Mexican war and the Rebellion, died at Washington on the 23d of April.

The Trinity placer mine, situated in this state, has been sold to a Denver syndicate for \$250,000. The lowest average yield of the mine is \$5000 per day, and it runs as high as \$25,000 per day.

In a storm on Lake Michigan, at Chicago, twenty-one men who were working on the city water tunnel crib a mile from shore were washed off and drowned. The United States Life Saving service is held responsible for the loss of life.

Ed. Partridge, the great wheat plunger of Chicago, who has been the terror of the board of trade in that city for years, is reported to be ruined by going short on May wheat. He was fixed to make a million, but the big combine smashed him.

The Earl of Craven and Miss Martin of New York were married on April 1st in that city. The bride's dowry was \$1,000,000 cash.

The youngest daughter of Pierre Lorillard, the tobacco king, was married on April 15 to Mr. Thomas S. Teller.

The session of the Trans-Mississippi congress opened at Ogden, Utah, on April 24, and had representatives from twenty states, among them some of the most prominent men in the west. The topics of discussion are river and harbor improvements, the silver bill and the Nicaragua canal. The object of the convention is to influence congress to pay more attention to the western part of the country.

Senator David B. Hill, the famous New York politician, with a committee of congress, is to visit the far west to investigate the question of government aid to immigration.

The heavy export of gold to Europe has continued, and at one time the \$100,000,000 gold reserve was broken into. A panic was expected, but to the surprise of the financial world none materialized. It is stated that Secretary Carlisle desires to negotiate a loan of \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 on bonds 2 1/2 per cent, with the option of calling them in at the pleasure of the government, but the bankers decline. Boston banks have offered the treasury \$4,500,000 on certificates, and it is expected that this flow of yellow metal from the interior banks to the treasury will force the Wall street gold bugs to come forward and open their hoards to the government.

Prominent capitalists and engineers are proposing to irrigate the Colorado desert in San Diego county. The company is capitalized at \$7,500,000 and the scheme is the biggest on record. It is believed that the desert would be the most productive spot on earth.

The winter weather in Chicago has continued into the spring, and on the 29th inst. the grounds were flooded by a great storm. Only a few of the exhibits are unfinished. However, the fair will open three days hence as per programme. The big show, however, cannot be in shape much before June 1st.

The Columbus caravels have arrived in Hampton Roads safely in tow of the Spanish gunboats.

Evans and Sontage, the California bandits, are said to have visited Visalia again with the purpose of revenging themselves on their enemies, but they were forced to fly for their lives.

Mrs. Almira Hancock, widow of the late General Hancock, is dead.

Wadner, Idaho, where the great mining strike occurred last year, was destroyed by fire on April 20th. Loss, \$300,000.

Edwin Booth, the great tragedian, is dying of paralysis.

At the conclusion of the World's Fair the monster Krupp gun, the largest piece of ordnance in the world, will be presented to Chicago by Herr Krupp and mounted on a fort built in Lake Michigan, opposite Hyde Park. Permission for the construction of which was secured at Washington.

The fort is to be five acres in extent, and will be for business as well as pleasure. Mounted on it the great gun will be able to protect the entire city front from attack by water, as it could sink an ironclad with a single shot. Work on the fort will be commenced at once and pursued with the greatest rapidity, so as to be in working order before the Fair closes. It will cover five acres with the most approved defenses.

Business men and farmers in the central part of the State are proposing to construct a canal from Fresno to give an outlet by the San Joaquin river and thus be independent of the Southern Pacific in the matter of freight.

A New York dispatch says: A meeting of the Nicaragua canal stockholders will be held at noon on the 25th, when George Charles Knight, who recently arrived from England as the representative of the British capitalists who are willing to take half or all of the capital stock of the company,

will be given a hearing. The persons behind him, Mr. Knight says, have shipped the machinery and engineers and are ready to undertake the great work, and will provide 40,000 of her Majesty's black subjects as laborers. The British government, he says, if the United States will do the same, will grant a charter to the international company, and allow a subsidy of 1 1/2 per cent. on the capital required during the construction.

The new cruiser *Detroit* on her trial trip made over twenty knots an hour which was considered remarkable.

The Homestead strikers are not yet satisfied and will, it is said, strike again on July 1st, to try and make the mills a union concern.

Foreign News.

A dispatch from Valparaiso, announces that Minister Egan has been compelled by Secretary of State Gresham to turn out the refugees he has been harboring in the consulate since the war. One escaped in disguise but the others were captured.

The Home Rule bill has successfully passed second reading and England is beginning to wonder if Gladstone can really force the measure to success.

The uprising of the people in Belgium, which promised to rival the commune in Paris, was so threatening that the government was forced to grant the demands of the revolutionaries who were armed and ready for revolution. They called for the right of universal suffrage and got it. There was some rioting but peace now reigns.

The city of Zante has suffered from another earthquake and is now a mass of ruins. The entire island was rocked and shaken by the flood tide of fire underneath and is now a scene of desolation. The destruction of property was enormous and it is believed that a great many lives were lost. Several war ships have visited the place and are affording relief.

King Alexander of Serbia, not yet eighteen years old, has imprisoned his ministers and regents and compelled them to resign. He is now king in fact and his subjects appear to be well pleased with the change. He charged the regent with a gross violation of the constitution and this is his alleged reason for the change.

The orange riots have broken out in Belfast and the troops are having a hard time to suppress the yellow ribbon men.

The dock strikes at Hull have resulted in an incendiary fire which destroyed a vast amount of property. The strikers fought the firemen, cut the hose and became so desperate that the troops had to be called out.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the King and Queen of Italy was celebrated on April 22. Among the distinguished guests present were the German Emperor and Empress.

It is announced that the Australian Chartered Bank will not go to the wall, but will meet its liabilities and be reconstructed.

Brazil will improve her navy by the construction of twelve new cruisers.

A Zanzibar dispatch confirms the reported death of Emin Pasha and all his people.

The army of bandits in northern Mexico is growing so strong as to alarm the government, and strenuous efforts will be made to stop the movement, which looks like a revolution in embryo.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS—April 13, steamer *Mariposa*, 63 days from Honolulu; 14th, bark *Albert*, 22 days from Honolulu; 15th, British steamer *China*, 5 days from Honolulu; 15th, barkentine *S. N. Castle*, 25 days from Honolulu; 19th, schooner *Transt*, 21 days from Honolulu; 23d, bark *S. C. Allen*, 24 days from Honolulu; 23d, bark *Harvester*, 27 days from Honolulu; 23d, barkentine *Discovery*, 19 days from Honolulu; 23d, brig *W. G. Irwin*, 15 days from Honolulu; 23d, brig *Lurline*, 15 days from Honolulu; 23d, schooner *Robert Seales*, 22 days from Honolulu; 23d, ship *John C. Porter*, 29 days from Honolulu; 23d, barkentine *Imigant*, 101 days from Honolulu; 24th, bark *Forest Queen*, 12 days from Kahului; 24th, bark *Alden Bessie*, 19 days from Kahului; 24th, schooner *John G. North*, 11 days from Mahukona; 25th, barkentine *Mary Winchman*, 11 days from Honolulu.

DEPARTURES—April 16, brig *J. D. Spreckels*, for Kahului; 20th, bark *Hesper*, for Kahului; 26th, bark *C. D. Bryant*, for Honolulu.

April 17, from Nanaimo, bark *Matilda*, for Honolulu.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES—May 4, steamer *Belgie* via Honolulu; 10th, steamer *Australia*, for Honolulu.

The man-of-war *Alliance* is being fitted out at Mare Island for duty at Honolulu, where she will join the *Adams*, the *Mohican*, *Ranger*, *Petrel*, *Thomas Corwin*, *Richard Rush*, and *Bear*, will do service this summer in Behring Sea under command of Commander Nicoll Ludlow.

Captain D. O. Blackburn, of the late blackbirding steamer *Montserrat*, is among the missing. He was last seen about ten days ago on his boat at Oakland, and it is feared that he has either been drowned, or that he has been a victim of foul play. Since the voyage to Gilbert Islands after blackbirds, the *Montserrat* has been in the coast coal trade, occasionally making a voyage as a tramp to Central American ports.

The *Imigant* recently arrived, after a flying trip of 101 days from Honolulu. Most of the vessels in of late have made fast voyages.

Captain Meyer, of the American ship *J. C. Potter*, which arrived recently from Honolulu, after a passage of 29 days, reports that on the 14th April Thomas Fitz, a seaman, accidentally lost his hold while at the foremast-head and fell to the deck, sustaining serious injuries. The man's collar-bone and left leg were broken. Fitz was sent to the Marine Hospital.

The five seamen who murdered Mate Fitzgerald, of the bark *Hepper*, on the high sea in January last, and conspired to take the vessel and turn pirates, were held for trial by Commissioner Sawyer recently. The only witness examine was Captain Sodergren. His story of the tragedy was substantially the same as that already published. During the examination St. Clair, the murderer-in-chief, sat silent and entirely unconcerned.

The other conspirators, however, appeared highly amused at the captain's testimony.

The new Cunard steamer *Campania* had her final trip April 15th. She attained a maximum speed of 23.5 knots

or fully 27 miles an hour. This is the greatest speed ever attained by a steamship, and justifies the hope that she will be able to make the run from Fastnet to Sandy Hook in five days and a half.

The French frigate *Duchaffault* has arrived from Mazatlan, and, after a few days' stop, will leave for Tahiti, possibly calling at Honolulu en route.

The American ship *Roanoke*, which, after the *France*, is the largest ship afloat, has arrived from New York. She is a new wooden vessel, and was built by Sewall & Co., of Bath. She is 311 feet long between perpendiculars, 49 feet beam and 29 feet deep, and is 3400 tons register. She carries a crew of 38 all told, and has over 5500 tons of cargo on board.

The American ship *Alaska*, bound from Bellingham Bay to this port with a cargo of 1850 tons of coal, sprung a leak at sea eleven days out, and was abandoned by Captain J. Brannan and the crew of 14 in latitude 42 deg. 27 min. N., and longitude 126 deg. 28 min. W. The schooner *Melington*, from Shoalwater Bay, came along as the survivors of the wreck were leaving and picked them up, bringing them to San Francisco. The *Alaska* was owned by Sam Blair, and was insured for \$10,000. The vessel, according to the owners estimate, was valued at \$20,000.

VIEWS OF THE SENATORS.

How Blount's Action is Regarded in the Upper House.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Up to the hour of closing in the Department of State, no information had been received there regarding the action of Commissioner Blount in Honolulu. In the course of the afternoon (Carter) the Annexation Commissioner from Hawaii, had an interview with Secretary Gresham, which he said was "quite satisfactory." He reiterated the statement that the removal of the flag was due to the condition of affairs in Honolulu, which no longer warranted its floating over the government buildings.

"The Provisional government can and ought to sustain itself," he said. "I am not at all discouraged over the situation, and believe that we shall come out all right in the end."

The news from Hawaii attracted a great deal of attention among the senators, although there was much reticence manifested when an effort was made to draw them out. Democrats refrained from giving utterance to what appeared to be their real sentiments, and republicans, equally cautious, said more for private ears than they will see reproduced in cold type. The members of the foreign affairs committee are naturally averse to any discussion of the matters over which, as such committee, they have jurisdiction when the senate is called upon to act.

Senator Palmer of Illinois sees no reason for alarm in the action of Commissioner Blount. "I can scarcely see," said the senator, "that the act of Blount can be construed as an abandonment on the part of the present administration of our intentions concerning the islands."

Morrill does not condemn the proceedings unqualifiedly, but it is easy to see that he disapproves the act which resulted in the lowering of the American colors.

Senator Cullom deprecated the act of the commissioner and said: "I am not surprised that the present democratic administration should order the Stars and Stripes to be hauled down. They have taken the flag down whenever they had the opportunity and there was a time when they had it down in several States for quite a while."

"I am opposed to annexation," said Vest, "but I do not see anything in the action of Blount that affects the subject one way or another."

Senator Dolph of Oregon, who is pronounced in his views in favor of annexation, said: "I am as strongly in favor of taking care of those islands now as I ever have been, and would be very sorry to see anything done that would frustrate their annexation to the United States. I have been afraid that the withdrawal of the Hawaiian treaty and other acts of this administration have been detrimental to the end and I cannot, in the light of the press dispatches, say what effect Blount's action will have. I hope it will come out all right. Blount's action may be the simple result of a desire on Cleveland's part to put negotiations on a basis from which he can deal with the native authorities anew. I do not care to say anything that will prejudice the case and know little of the effect of the removal of the protectorate."

EXTRA SESSION.

Congress Will Probably Convene in July.

The Call's Washington correspondent says: "There is a strong impression in Washington that one result of the crisis in affairs in the treasury department will be the convening of congress in extra session at a date much earlier than was first anticipated. The general expectation has heretofore been that the extra session would not be called before next September, but there is a growing belief that Mr. Cleveland will summon the national legislators to Washington before the 1st of July."

Rev. John M. Lydgate was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church at Steilacoom, Washington, March 7. The sermon was preached by Rev. L. H. Hallock.

Among the incidents of childhood that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when we were young, none are more prominent than severe sickness. The young mother vividly remembers that it was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administered it to her own offspring and always with the best results. For sale by all dealers, BENSON, SMITH & CO., Agents, Druggists.

TIMELY COMMENTS.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE ON THE

F. A. G.

THE PROS AND CONS OF THE QUESTION DISCUSSED.

The announcement that our flag had been hauled down at Honolulu sent a sharp twinge to all American hearts. Even those who have looked coldly upon annexation, could not help feeling hurt that our bugles had sounded retreat in the face of the world, and that "Old Glory" having been once raised as a national assertion, should have been lowered without apparent cause. The raising of the flag in the first instance was approved with remarkable unanimity all over the country. In addition to the great strategic and commercial reasons for the step, it had a sentimental aspect which captivated the minds of patriotic people. Firmly believing our form of government to be the best possible for securing the greatest enlightenment, progress and happiness to all people, we have looked forward with pleasurable anticipation to its extension to other less favored lands. The annexation of Hawaii seemed to be the beginning of the great missionary work of Americanizing the "nations of the world, and the heathen of the isles." It was the first step in the working out of our "manifest destiny," of which we have heard so much since infancy.

The administration has given no hint of the reasons which actuated it in ordering the flag to be hauled down. It has maintained a silence on the subject which is not at all complimentary to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, for it implies that they cannot be trusted to comprehend and properly judge the considerations which influence the Executive in his course, but must wait in patient silence until he determines what to do, and then accept the result. We feel that this is wrong. The matter of the annexation is one of such high importance that the people are entitled to the fullest information at every stage of the proceedings. The old time mysteriousness of European diplomacy is entirely out of place today, not only in this country, but even in Europe. Outside of Russia the statesmen of Europe generally find it both proper and necessary to drop the worn-out assumption that they alone know what is best for the nation's welfare, and to take the people into their confidence on matters of serious interest to the country.

Two explanations are current of the Administration's course. The first is that it really intends to annex Hawaii, but for purely partisan reasons desires to harvest all the credit possible for such a popular step. Therefore it is carefully doing what it can to obliterate all connection of the previous Administration with the matter, and make the annexation original with this Administration. So far as is safe and practicable it will undo all that has been done, and after an interval, start everything anew. Color is given to this explanation by the dispatch of Mr. Blount to the islands on a mission of investigation. No one seriously believes that he will ascertain any facts of importance, for the simple reason that there is nothing new to develop. Thanks to the free communication between this country and Hawaii, and to the public press, we are fully informed about everything in the archipelago. We have much more accurate knowledge about the islands than we have of much of our own country. Should Mr. Blount remain there ten years he would probably be able to tell us very little that we do not already know, and the presumption is fair that he is merely sent there in order to gain time for the Administration to carry out whatever plans it may contemplate.

The second explanation is more creditable to the administration. It is that it desires to remove all show of force or compulsion upon the Hawaiians, leaving them entirely free to act out their desires. The United States will take its hands off the islands and make sure that no other nation shall lay its hands on them. Then the Hawaiians can make their election without the least appearance of constraint. It is not even said that if they choose to come to us we will welcome them.

In support of this course it can be said that if the Provisional government of Hawaii shows that it is strong enough to maintain itself without the assistance of the United States marines and ships of war, it may be unquestionably accepted as representing the will of the Hawaiian people, and therefore its offer of annexation can be accepted without the slightest hesitation.

The objection to the course is that it discourages and discredits the annexation party on the islands, and makes their task unnecessarily difficult. It cannot be made to seem otherwise to the Hawaiians as a mass than a strong rebuff to the annexationists by the United States, and this may greatly endanger the supremacy of the annexationists.

English agents in the islands will not fail to make the most of this to embarrass the annexationists, and array against them all the elements that can be brought into opposition. Like most people, the Hawaiians are influenced more by symbols and shows of power than by abstract reasoning, and the hauling down of our flag and the re-embarcation of our marines will count more with them than many reams of able editorials on the justice of giving the Hawaiian people a chance to freely express their preferences. Then, again, it will seem hypocritical to very many. All the world knows that we want the Hawaiian Islands, and want them very much. There is no doubt in the minds of foreigners generally that we mean to take the country; but, instead of going as frankly about it as

England, France or Germany would, we are getting up some transparent flim flam, hoping to deceive the world. Had the first treaty been promptly ratified, as it should have been, the whole matter would have been settled with more credit to us as a nation than it can be now, or at any time in the future.—National Tribune, Washington, D. C.

THE NEW PREMIER'S WIFE.

Something of the Personal Characteristics of Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham.

Walter Q. Gresham has been soldier, lawyer, judge, postmaster general, secretary of the treasury, judge again, prominent candidate for the Republican presidential nomination and is now the Democratic secretary of state. The newspapers have for many years devoted much space to his sayings and doings, and yet very little has been printed about the sterling woman who has been his faithful helpmeet since 1858, when she became Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham.

Mrs. Gresham was born in Louisville. Her maiden name was Matilda McGrain. Her father was a merchant, who moved to a small town in Indiana while his



MRS. W. Q. GRESHAM.
daughter was still a little girl. There Matilda met Mr. Gresham, to whom she was married when she was but 18 years of age.

The giddy whirl of Washington society will have less attraction for Mrs. Gresham than for any other of the cabinet ladies. She is no longer young, and life with her has never been a holiday. Her ideal has been the bee rather than the butterfly. But she is a woman of sterling sense, and being the wife of the secretary of state she will entertain in the manner which the inexorable unwritten laws of society prescribe. Mrs. Gresham is really a charming hostess. She is such a thoroughly domestic creature herself that she succeeds without the slightest apparent effort in making her guests feel perfectly at home.

Mrs. Gresham is below the average in height, and her figure is as slender as that of a schoolgirl. She is not an obtrusive conversationalist, but is exceedingly entertaining after she warms up to the subject. Her hair is heavily tinged with gray, and her physical appearance would not seem to indicate that she is able to stand a protracted season of Washington balls, receptions, etc., but her past experience has taught her how to conserve her strength, and she has done an amount of work in the way of correspondence for her distinguished husband that is almost incredible.

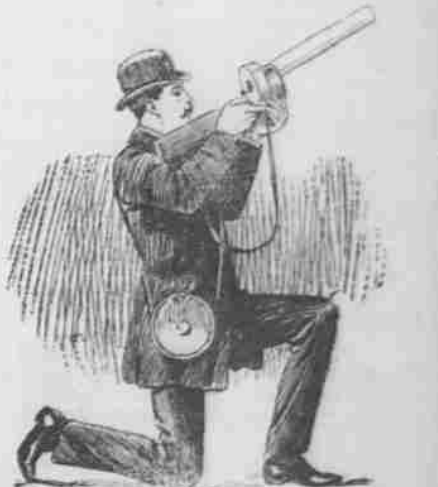
Mrs. Gresham believes that the social success of the present administration is beyond question. As she very aptly expresses it, "With a young and charming woman at the head of society and a number of young women whose husbands are in the cabinet there is sure to be much to do, and every one predicts an unusual season of festivities."

Mrs. Gresham has two children, Otto, aged 23, and Mrs. W. H. Andrews, have always lived with their parents. This fact of itself speaks volumes of Mrs. Gresham's tact and the attractiveness of her home.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC GUN.

A Snap Shot Will Portray the Swiftest Movements of Any Living Thing.

Recent years have seen great improvements in photography, and it is daily becoming more and more indispensable in many fields of science, art and industry. The camera now does work that was deemed impossible only a generation ago and does it without exciting very much comment. People have become so accustomed to the wonders of instantaneous photography that nothing now seems to surprise them. When, in 1872, Mr. Maybridge of California secured the first pictures of a trotting horse in action, showing the position of the animal's feet at every stage of his gait and upsetting all the preconceived theories of artists and horsemen, ordinary folks took some little interest in and wildly applauded



USING THE PHOTOGRAPHIC GUN.
the achievement. Yet how few of them have kept track of the advances made since then in this one matter of photographing moving objects? It is not a rash assertion to say any few.

The latest contrivance for this purpose is a photographic gun, which, it is claimed, will secure pictures at the rate of a dozen a second of any object aimed at, no matter what its position or how rapid its motion. The gun is the invention of a Frenchman and is a breech-loader.

The enterprising amateur may now go forth in quest of his game looking like a sure enough sportsman, a gun on his shoulder and a belt full of cartridges about his waist—only the cartridges will contain extra sensitive dry plates, which, though sure enough on snap shots, will not prove deadly.